

SAYS TYPHUS IS AS BAD IN MEXICO AS SERBIA'S PLAGUE

New York Business Man Re-
ports as High as 50,000
Cases in Capital.

ENTIRE VILLAGES ARE DEPOPULATED

Typus, in fully as serious propor-
tion as in Serbia, is prevalent in Mex-
ico city and unless checked will go down
as one of the great plagues of history.
This is the statement made by a New
York business man just returned from
Mexico city. His name cannot be given
as he wishes to return.

The Carranza Government has sup-
pressed the facts as much as possible,
but an outline of the real situation is
given by the New York business man as
follows:

Less than a month ago American
physicians in the hospitals of Mexico
city estimated that there were more than
50,000 cases of typhus in Mexico
city alone. So widespread was the
plague, which is communicated by ver-
min, that it was considered unsafe to
brush the passerby's sleeve in the
street. It was deemed equally danger-
ous to sit down on a park bench. The
many dead were buried at night as
secretly as possible.

In the city of Puebla there were
1,600 deaths from typhus in one week
recently. In Tachuca the disease was so
endemic that the officers of the United
States Smelting and Refining Company
persuaded the city government to let it
take over the health work of the place.
There had been 3,500 new cases of
typhus in one week.

The smelting company's men at once
set to work shaving men and cropping
their heads. Clothing was burned and
houses were disinfected. It is not known
what success the effort to cope with the
plague has had in Tachuca.

In the province of Oaxaca whole vil-
lages have been depopulated. The Mex-
icans, it is said, are not making ade-
quate efforts to deal with the epidemic.
Last month the Carranza Government
issued a statement saying that there
were no typhus in Mexico city, although
it is declared there were thousands of
cases then lying in wait. On December 17,
or December 18, these same Carranza
officials held a conference in Mexico
city with Mexican doctors to try to devise
methods of checking the spread of typhus.

American Doctors Ignored.

"American doctors were not asked to
attend the conference. The American doc-
tors are unable to do anything, though
partly cognizant of the effects, because
the Carranzaists forced the American
organization out of Mexico, organizing
their place and saying that they
needed no outside help."

Havana and Naasau are quaran-
tined for yellow fever against all of
Mexico north of Yucatan—practically
the whole of the country. Yet there
is not much evidence of yellow fever
in Mexico compared with the appalling
evidence of typhus on every hand. Ha-
vana is also quarantined for smallpox.

The facts are successfully repressed
by the Carranza Government, which
desires a completely effective cen-
sorship. Letters are regularly censored.
News conveyed personally out of the
country involves the non-return of the
bearer, for it is almost always travel
privileges that are withheld. Letters, if
they have been repeated or made pub-
lic, have in more than one instance
been the writer to be run out of
Mexico without ceremony of explana-
tion.

"The last newspaper printed in
Mexico, the Mexican Herald, was sud-
denly suppressed some time ago. No
explanation was given and the editor,
Paul Hudson, appealed to the State De-
partment at Washington to find out the
reason. The State Department investi-
gated a little bit, but let the matter
drop."

"These things, however, are to be ex-
pected of a military despotism. It is
the form of government maintained by
Carranza. But trouble arises from the
fact that Carranza is still only one
of the military despots of Mexico.
Emiliano Zapata, the Morelos rebel and
bandit, is now the sole ruler of about
one-fifth of Mexico. Besides Carranza,
there is much of the surrounding country
under his absolute control."

Zapata's Government.

"In his kingdom Zapata has as well
organized a government as Carranza,
that is to say there are soldiers every-
where, there is a complete system of
coinage (paper money, of course), there
are duties, imposts, officials of all ranks,
stamp, etc."

"In the province of Oaxaca the chief-
tain Aguilar has set up and maintains
exactly as complete a government as
Carranza's and Zapata's. Aguilar's
system of coinage is especially
complete and well rounded. There are
20 peso notes, 10 peso notes, 10 peso
notes and lower denominations."

"For months there have been almost
daily battles within three miles of Mex-
ico city between the forces of Carranza and

Extraordinary Exhibit of WHITE MOTOR CARS



Now in progress at
the Twelfth Annual
AUTOMOBILE SALON
in the Ball Room of
HOTEL ASTOR
January 3rd. to 8th.
Models all Custom Designed

Zapata. Cuernavaca is Zapata's capital.
"Since his recognition by the govern-
ment of the United States Carranza has
been in Mexico city only once. But
triumphant arches of success, ornamented
with wreaths of flowers and wreaths of
flowers, are already being erected in the
principal avenues of Mexico city over
ruined pavements and in front of wrecked
houses in preparation for Carranza's
formal entrance into the city, set for
next month. Some one told Zapata
about this recently. Zapata tapped the
man on the chest.

"Before Carranza passes under those
arches I will—!" he exclaimed. The
threat was not fulfilled, but its meaning
was clear.

"Of Villa no one thinks anything any
more. But as a matter of fact he has
been nothing but a stray bandit with a
small force for nearly a year."

"Meanwhile very large Carranza forces
are being concentrated at the north,
on and near the American border. All
the Carranzaists boast delightedly that
it is their leader's intention to invade
Texas. It is not necessary to consider
this talk seriously, except as it feeds the
fervent hate of all Americans. Doubtless
Carranza has to have something with
which to live the hopes of his followers."

Scarcity of Food.

"The food scarcity in Mexico city is
not so bad as it was, although it is
acute enough. You may stay at the
best hotels and not see butter or milk
for a week or longer. A loaf of bread
costs a peso in Mexico city. Wages are
generally about two pesos a day. The
cloth commonly used for women's dress-
ing is the poorer class used to cost
centavos (one-tenth of a peso) a metre
(about 39 inches). It is now two and
a half pesos a metre. Butter is four
pesos a pound."

"The majority of the youth of the
country are in the army, getting one
peso and seventy-five centavos a day and
their keep. That is easier than work-
ing, especially with food prices as they
are. It should be said that, while ex-
change value, 15 pesos are generally
necessary to buy an American dollar.
In the time of Diaz the peso was worth
10 cents in American money.
The peso naturally leads to the
question of Mexican finance. Nothing
can describe its chaos. Perhaps there
may be parallels in the French revolu-
tion and in the issue of French finan-
ces. But even in the American revolu-
tion our Continental currency was
never so worthless as Mexican money
today."

"There is no metal money whatever in
circulation. You may stay there a week
or a year and not see a coin outside of
the bank note. All the money is paper
issue. The amount of paper in circula-
tion cannot even be guessed. That of
the National Bank of Mexico, the Bank
of Mexico and the Bank of the States
banks is worth two to one—that is, two
pesos of this paper is assumed to be
worth one peso of metal."

General Opinion of Carranza.

"The feeling against Spaniards still
slightly exceeds the hatred of Ameri-
cans. Among the Americans in Mexico,
and indeed among the Mexicans outside
of his followers, there is but one opinion
of Carranza, that he is a vain, arrogant,
incapable lying fellow, who will fall as
did Huerta."

"It is now expected that when Carranza
is assassinated or deposed his
General, Obregon, Gonzalez and the
rest, will fight one another for the
supremacy, just as Carranza and Villa
each strove to succeed Huerta. And
then there is always the powerful
Zapata to reckon with."

"Americans in Mexico universally hate
the present Administration at Washing-
ton with a hatred so bitter that the
visitor is shocked to hear cultured
American women express the hope that
President Wilson will be assassinated."

"The one hope and expectation of the
Americans in Mexico is that Theodore
Roosevelt will be elected President of
the United States and that he will send
an army of 50,000 men to Mexico city.
Intentionally, they tell the visitor, is the
only thing left, since among all the men
in public life in Mexico today there is
not one who is considered wholly honest
and wholly capable of establishing peace
and order in the country."

Jewish bond \$995,000.
The treasurer of the American Jewish
Relief Committee last night reported re-
ceipts up to that time in cash \$784,200.53
and pledged \$210,888.25, a total of \$995,088.78.

SEES NO REVOLUTION IN TRADE FROM WAR

Popular Belief Wrong, Says
George E. Roberts of Na-
tional City Bank.

SCIENTISTS STILL BUSY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Focusing their
attention upon the practical problems
confronting development of the Pan-
American idea, speakers before the In-
ternational Scientific Congress to-day
discussed trade relations, monetary con-
ditions, the merchant marine and other
subjects of common interest.

So far the deliberations of the con-
gress have resulted in a variety of sug-
gestions for the solution of these and
other problems, including the exchange
of university professors and students,
establishment of a common monetary
system based upon dollar exchange, co-
operation of the scientific societies of
the two continents and the opening of
commercial museums for the exhibition
of agricultural and commercial products.
These and many other suggestions prob-
ably will be embodied, in one form or
another in resolutions which will be sub-
mitted to the congress before it closes.

At a meeting of the chairman of the
visiting delegations and the executive
committee of the United States to-day,
presided over by the Chilean Ambassa-
dor, a new executive committee was
constituted for the preliminary con-
sideration of these resolutions and to
complete the organization of the con-
gress.

According to the plan adopted, as
proposed by Judge Gray, chairman of the
United States delegation, all such
resolutions will be considered by the
executive committee before they are laid
before the congress.

The deliberative phase of the congress
practically will be brought to a close on
Thursday evening, when President Wil-
son is to address the delegates at the
Pan-American Union.

Prominent Men Speak.

Among the speakers before the various
sections of the congress to-day were
George E. Roberts of the National City
Bank, who discussed the trade situation
arising from the European war; Lewis
Nixon, who suggested ways to rehabili-
tate the American merchant marine;
John Bassett Moore, who pointed out
difficulties in the way of the exchange of
university professors; William J. Bryan,
Alberto Santos Dumont and Prof. John
Bates Clark.

Contrary to the popular notion Mr.
Roberts said that no revolution had been
wrought in South American trade as a
result of the war.

"The exports of South America," he
said, "have not fallen off as much as the
imports, and are coming more largely to
the United States than heretofore. This
applies particularly to coffee, cocoa, hides
and wool."

Mr. Roberts said that when the war
broke out several of the most important
countries already were suffering from a
financial crisis and that the trade re-
cords of the last year were affected by
this influence as well as by conditions
arising from the war.

"It cannot be said that any revolution
is being worked in South American
trade, but it is probable that a fair share
of the new trade diverted to this country
by the war will be permanent," he added.
"Much depends on the interest taken by
the United States in the development of
South American enterprises. Trade will
be created by investments. If it be not
available and Great Britain and the
countries of Europe after the war are
able to resume their investments in
South America trade relations probably
will be about as they have been before."

Want Gold Back.

The proposal for establishment of a
common monetary standard in the West-
ern Hemisphere evoked a variety of opin-
ions. Prof. E. W. Kammerer of Prince-
ton said that since ten of the twenty-one
American republics are not on a gold
basis, but plan ultimately to go back to
such a basis, the slight Mexican neces-
sary to conform to the proposed unit
would cause little inconvenience or eco-

BRYAN SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF ALL AMERICAN UNITY

In Address Before Educational Section of Scientific
Congress Ex-Secretary Commends Important Meas-
ures—Makes Suggestions Regarding Languages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—William J.
Bryan appeared before the educational
section of the Pan-American Scientific
Congress to-day to give impetus to the
ideal of internationalism which has been
set forth under many guises before that
gathering.

The ex-Secretary of State contributed
several propositions for cementing the
friendship and promoting the common
interest of the twenty-one American
countries. His concern in the develop-
ment of these countries, he said, had not
abated since his retirement from the
State Department.

Mr. Bryan took as the text of his re-
marks "Cooperation." This could be
brought about, he said, by teaching
Spanish and English in all Western
countries. He commended Secretary
McKillop's ship purchase bill, dollar ex-
change, government loans to Latin
American governments for legitimate
development work, common defensive
measures and concluded with reference
to his peace treaties.

"Cooperation is the growing word of
the twentieth century," said the ex-
Secretary.

"Cooperation is the growing word of
the twentieth century. There is notice-
able everywhere an increasing tendency
toward individualism and nations
to act together in matters of mutual
concern. In business life the idea is
accentuated by the multiplicity of cor-
porations, individual goals and nations
associating themselves together for the
advancement of their joint interests.

Nations, too, are more and more con-
sidering matters of common interest,
and lending to each other the assistance
that comes from joint action. While
the unprecedented struggle now raging
between the Atlantic has for the time
being interrupted international coopera-
tion in that section of the world, it
should be regarded as a temporary sus-
pension of cooperation rather than a
permanent surrender of the idea."

Larger Trade in Sight.

"Every possible encouragement should
be given to the teaching of the Eng-
lish language in Latin America, and to
the teaching of the Spanish language
in the United States. There are several
ways in which this encouragement can

be given. Our gold dollar al-
ready is the legal unit in six American
countries, including Canada, he said, and
therefore there are only six countries
now actually on a gold basis that would
need alter their monetary units.

Prof. Kammerer suggested the crea-
tion of a commission in connection with
the bringing of Pan-American money to
a common basis and the use of the Pan-
American Union legend. He suggested
that the unit should be called by some
such name as ore.

Prof. Subersaux of the University
of Chile said that the plan is possible
of accomplishment, but not advisable.
Prof. Subersaux believes that reform
should consist in obtaining a stable ex-
change, which could be achieved if the
various American republics adopted a
genuine gold standard, or, failing this,
at least a gold exchange standard. With
or without an alleged gold standard the
intention of the lawmakers to create a
stable form of currency will fail of its
purpose if any inconvertible paper be
issued, he added.

V. Gonzalez, foreign trade adviser of
the National City Bank, said:

Expert Opposes Plan.

"A uniform or common monetary unit
for all the Pan-American republics is
practically impossible. It is furthermore
unnecessary and inconvenient."
"A uniform standard is a different
thing. The basis of relation between
the money of all those countries should
be and in fact is only gold, but the
name of the coins, their weight and con-
sequent intrinsic value do not need to be
the same or even alike."

The need of establishing rational
limits to legislation affecting railroads
in order to bring about successful regu-
lation was emphasized by Prof. Emory
R. Johnson of the University of Penn-
sylvania before the transportation sec-

AIRSHIPS WILL BIND AMERICAS—DUMONT

Famous Flier Thinks They
Are the Real Doves of Peace
and Unity.

\$5,000 FOR ANNUAL MEET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Alberto Santos-
Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, en-
dorsed the proceedings of the Pan-
American Scientific Congress to-day by
predicting that the aeroplane would be
the instrument by which the goal of
internationalism would be achieved in
the Western Hemisphere.

The aeroplane would serve as a means
of defence for coast patrol, would pro-
mote communication, aid in commercial
interchange and overcome existing prob-
lems of time and space, in his opinion.

"I believe that the aeroplane," he
said, "will knit the various States of
the hemisphere into an integrally united,
cooperating and friendly combination,
aided for their own well being in trade
and commerce as well as for strength in
times of possible war."

In support of the prophecy the Aero
Club of America offered a \$5,000 Pan-
American aviation trophy to be competed
for annually by representatives of the
nations of the Western Hemisphere.

"All European countries," said Mr.
Santos-Dumont, "are old enemies. Here
in the New World we should all be
friendly. We should be able in case of
trouble to intimidate any European
Power contemplating war against any
one of us, not by guns—of which we
have so few—but by the strength of our
union."

"With time and distance annihilated
the commercial relations so long de-
veloped will spontaneously develop. We
shall have facilities for prompt commu-
nication. We shall get into closer con-
tact. We shall become stronger in the
bonds of understanding and friend-
ship."

Favors Road Underwriting.

"I ask your pardon for repeating a
suggestion which I made last June at a
banquet given in connection with the
Pan-American Scientific Congress then
assembled in Washington. It is that the
Government of the United States should,
if desired by any of the republics of
Latin America, underwrite bonds issued
for the development of their resources."

"During my connection with the State
Department I had opportunity to learn
of the enormous burden thrown on the
smaller republics of Central and South
America by the high interest rates which
they were compelled to pay, and I be-
came convinced the high interest rates
not only worked an injustice to the
countries that paid them and retarded
the proper development of those coun-
tries, but that these loans, often the best
that could be secured under existing con-
ditions, sometimes caused insurrections
and revolutions."

"The United States, being able to bor-
row at a low rate, could accept the
bonds of neighboring republics drawing
a much lower rate of interest than those
now issued, and hold them as security
for its own bonds, issued at the nor-
mal rate."

FORGES TO BUY FINE CLOTHES.

Artist's Philippine Valet Is Held in
\$1,500 Bail.

His fondness for expensive suits and
his haberdashery led to the arraignment
before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the
West Side court yesterday of Ro-
fado T. Felipe, the Philippine valet of
Henry W. Tanager, artist, whose studio
is at 27 West Sixty-seventh street. Fe-
lige pleaded guilty to the charge of
having forged his employer's name to
three checks aggregating \$245, and was
held in \$1,500 for trial.

THE FAMOUS

Jeffery Quad

The Truck That Drives,
Brakes and Steers on All Four Wheels

Will be Demonstrated
Tomorrow—January 5

Phone or Call for Details.

THE PORTNER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

1759 Broadway, New York.

Phone, Circle 1186.

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Jeffery

Our best advertisement

It is in the Equitable foyers, resting on an easel,
a directory of important business names, alpha-
betically arranged, in white letters on a black
ground, and we wish you would read it, for it
is a far better advertisement than this one.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

**Now, in the
White Sale**

Nightgowns in so many
styles one loses count of them.
A simple but dainty slip-over
model at 85c, a delightful em-
broidered gown at \$6.98.
An Envelope Chemise at 98c
is embroidered and scalloped
by hand, one at \$3.98 is tai-
lored of crepe de chine.
French or American hand-
embroidered—underlinings,
corset covers, drawers, aprons.
All at the most tempting
prices.

Bloomington's
40th to 41st St. Tel. to 3d Av.

**CONTRACTORS
ATTENTION!**

THE amazing success of the Jeffery Quad in meet-
ing and overcoming unusual transportation prob-
lems for contractors is due to the fact that this
truck drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels. The
Quad does work that no other truck in the world can
do. Sand, gravel, mud, snow and hills that baffle rear-
drive trucks do not stop the Quad. The Quad will
reduce your haulage costs—and enable you to make
more money. Tomorrow a series of demonstrations
will be held particularly for contractors. These dem-
onstrations will show you how to meet and beat
competition. Be on hand.

**THE FAMOUS
Jeffery Quad**
The Truck That Drives,
Brakes and Steers on All Four Wheels
Will be Demonstrated
Tomorrow—January 5
Phone or Call for Details.

THE PORTNER MOTOR CAR COMPANY
1759 Broadway, New York.
Phone, Circle 1186.

**NEW YORK'S
PRIVATE
SCHOOLS**

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
IRVING SCHOOL. L. D. HAY
10th St. 4th St. Tel. 4800. Boys
from 6 to 20. All day, evening
No home study for boys under 15.
BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
10th St. 4th St. Tel. 4800. Boys
from 6 to 20. All day, evening
No home study for boys under 15.
HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOYS
10th St. 4th St. Tel. 4800. Boys
from 6 to 20. All day, evening
No home study for boys under 15.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
DE LAVERGNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
West End Ave. 4th St. Tel. 4121. Girls
from 6 to 20. All day, evening
No home study for girls under 15.
BARNARD SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD
ARTS. 22d St. 7th St. Tel. 4800. Girls
from 6 to 20. All day, evening
No home study for girls under 15.
THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Kindergarten to College. Graduates
leading colleges. French, Russian and
English. Cooking, sewing, etc.
HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS
10th St. 4th St. Tel. 4800. Girls
from 6 to